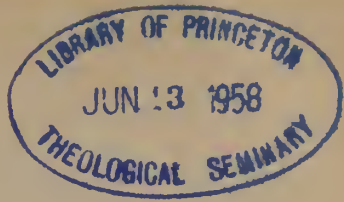


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The second edition of *Christianity, Islam and the Negro Race*, by Dr. E. W. Blyden, is now for sale at the office of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C. Price \$3.00.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LXIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1887. No. 2.

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Seventieth year of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has not been exempt from the afflictions common to humanity. Death has removed three of its Vice-Presidents—two of whom were also Directors—who had long evinced the deep interest felt by them in our beneficent enterprise.

NECROLOGY.

1. HON HORATIO SEYMOUR, elected in 1863, was twice chosen Governor of the State of New York, but his influence upon the public mind extended over his whole active career, and was wide as the nation. He was an orator and statesman of the old school—firm in his convictions, earnest in their advocacy, dignified, high-minded and incorruptible. In him the Republic has lost one of its most useful and illustrious citizens.

2. THOMAS R. HAZARD, ESQ., elected in 1841, was the soul of human kindness, noted for his utter freedom from affectation and his Christian charity. He was one of our earliest and most faithful friends, and an eloquent advocate and generous supporter, contributing, in 1840, one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Director. His life will be held in grateful remembrance for what he did through this Society, as through others, to promote the well-being of the oppressed and the poor, of the ignorant and the degraded.

3. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1861, was long the President of the New Jersey State Auxiliary, and for the last thirty-five years a Director of this Society, giving his time and thought, his labor and his means to the promotion of the cause. He was just in judgment, wise in counsel, and practical in methods. The power of his intellect, the vastness of his knowledge, the mingled strength and beauty of his character, and that harmony of all

his life which the spirit of Christian faith and holiness gave—mark this venerable man, even within the lofty circle of those eminent men among whom his name must stand, as one worthy of his fellows.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year year 1886 have been :

Donations.....	\$2,046 00
Legacies.....	40,485 33
Emigrants toward cost of passage.....	65 00
For Education in Liberia.....	418 40
Interest.....	93 33
From other sources.....	1,814 40
	<hr/>
Receipts	\$44,922 46
Balance 1 January, 1886.....	41 06
	<hr/>
Making available	\$44,963 52
The disbursements have been.....	39,130 85
	<hr/>
Balance 31 December, 1886.....	\$5,832 67

Early in the year the funds of the Society were largely augmented by a generous legacy, and it is to this that its present efficiency is mostly due. An appeal is made to the friends of the Society, not only for liberal gifts during their life time but for provision from their estates after they are departed.

EMIGRATION.

One hundred and ten emigrants were given passage in the bark Liberia (3) April 12, and the bark Monrovia (107) October 30. The first of these vessels completed her voyage at Monrovia, May 27, and the latter arrived at Cape Palmas, December 24. Most of these people are agriculturists, and were commended for their sobriety, industry and integrity. Two were from Rockingham, N. C., ninety-six from Lancaster County, S. C., four from Darlington, S. C., seven from Gainesville, Florida, and one from Topeka, Kansas. Sixty-one are between the ages of 12 and 60, forty-one between 12 and 2 years, and eight are less than 2 years. Forty-six were reported as Church communicants. Of the adult males twenty-two are farmers, and one blacksmith, one carpenter and one school teacher. The baggage of the people and the stores for their support during the first six months after arrival, accompanied them.

It is represented from Liberia that "the late immigrants are generally prospering, and they are perfectly satisfied with their new homes and prospects. They are taking upon themselves the duties

and responsibilities of really free citizens, while they feel that they have reached a higher plane of manhood."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of The American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-six years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 3,900, and a total from the beginning of 15,898, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,620 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

The appeal of very many thousands of the people of color for homes in the land of their ancestors continues to come unsought to the Society. The applications this year have been marked by some striking features—mostly, the applicants have been more numerous and of higher grade than ever before, and there is a greatly increased looking to Congress for assistance to remove to Liberia.

Among the petitions which have reached Congress from colored men in various parts of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, and the Indian Territory, was the following:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

"The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Groveton, Trinity County, Texas, respectfully represents:

"1. That we are descendants of people torn from Africa and brought to this country, where, for two hundred years, their children have contributed by their labor to increase the wealth of every portion of the United States. We greatly desire now to go to the land of our forefathers and make it our home; but have not the means of paying our passage, or providing for our immediate wants on landing in Liberia.

"2. Low wages and high rents, and a despair of doing better in the future, compel us to emigrate. The main reason urged why we should remain here is, that our labor and our votes are needed in this country: a suggestion, the force of which we fail to perceive, believing the country can very well dispense even with our presence.

"3. The attractions of Liberia are rich virgin lands, freedom from competition with any but our own race, and assurance of superior position. The entire continent of Africa is open to the intelligent and industrial class, and the road to useful employment, as well as to

Christian enterprise and an honorable nationality, is wide and inviting.

"Your petitioners therefore respectfully and earnestly ask Congress to pass a bill appropriating not exceeding \$100 per capita, to be expended, under the direction of the American Colonization Society, in paying the expenses of emigrants to Liberia, and the providing there of six months' shelter and support of ourselves and children."

In the Senate of the United States, April 6, as officially published in the *Congressional Record* of April 7, Senator Plumb of Kansas is reported to have said :

"I present a petition by a large number of colored citizens of the State of Kansas, praying for assistance to enable them to go to Africa. I will venture to ask that the petition itself, with the names of the officers who subscribed it, not the individual subscribers, be read, as it is somewhat remarkable. The petition, I think, perhaps, should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I am not particular about the reference which is had, but it comes to me accompanied by letters from prominent citizens of Topeka, where these people live, speaking of their character most favorably, and also of the very thorough determination that they have in this matter; and by reason of that sincerity and earnestness which they have manifested I hope that the petition, wherever it goes, will meet with consideration."

The petition was referred as suggested, after being read by the Chief Clerk, as follows :

"To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress :

"*Whereas*, we, the Negroes of the United States, were brought from Africa and sold as slaves in this country, and served as such from 1620 to 1865; and *Whereas*, we were set free without a penny and left at the mercy of our late masters and their brothers, who owned all this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and for over two hundred years had regarded us as inferiors and slaves; and *Whereas*, there are sixteen thousand of us who have already returned to Africa; and *Whereas*, there are thousands of us in humble circumstances who yet wish to return to Africa, and there try to build up a United States in Africa, modeled after this Government, and under the protecting care of the same, for the elevation of the African and for the perpetuity of our race, which is here losing its identity by intermixture with the white races, and other troubles, etc.: *Therefore*,

"We, the members of the African Emigration Association, and such citizens as are willing to aid and encourage us, ask you for an

appropriation to be disbursed through such a channel as in your judgment you may direct. It is the purpose of this petition to help only those who wish to go to Africa, in whatever part of the United States they may be found. The head of the Association is for the present to be found at Topeka, Kans. It was established September 17, 1881. Approved by the Association March 27, 1886. Officials: George Charles, president; Antony Griffin, vice-president; John Smith, chaplain; W. Johnson, chaplain; Lewis Lee, treasurer; Charles Charles, secretary."

To the foregoing specimens of the movement, individual and organized, for Government aid, and the reasons assigned for it and for emigration, it seems proper to add a letter addressed to the Society by the Governor of a leading State:

" Executive Office,

— — — — —, August 26, 1886.

DEAR SIR:

The Rev. Wm. Slatter, colored, who is a native of this State, and who emigrated to Liberia in 1869, and remained there nearly fifteen years, has called on me with some friends of his to ask my intervention, as Governor of their State, in securing to him and some 300 other persons of his color, transportation from this country to Liberia. Their hope is to have the Government send them over. If this can be done, how can it be effected? If it cannot be done—then can the Colonization Society do anything for them in that way? Hoping to hear from you soon in regard to this I am,

Respectfully yours,

— — — — —."

African Colonization has been approved by formal resolutions, after full discussion, by Congress repeatedly, and by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Several of these States have acted upon it repeatedly, and appropriated money—Maryland granting \$10,000 annually for twenty-five years, for its support. It is a cause which is identified with the dearest and most valuable interests of the country as well as with the objects of humanity, and the benevolent designs of Christian effort. It is an undertaking sufficiently great for the care and treasury of the nation.

LIBERIA.

The following statement of affairs in Liberia has been kindly furnished by Hon. C. T. O. King, Mayor of Monrovia:

"AGRICULTURE.—Our agricultural progress, especially as to the production of sugar and coffee, is encouraging. The forests are giving way before the energy and march of civilization, and with marked effect upon the climate. Our rainy seasons are not so long nor the waterfall so heavy as formerly, and the general health is much improved.

"COMMERCE.—The depression in trade throughout the world has unfavorably affected this Republic, and caused a considerable falling off in the national revenue. Our merchants have endeavored to contract rather than expand their business, and are anxiously waiting for a revival of trade in Europe and America, so that they may participate. Leading minds are desirous of extending trade in the interior, but the low price of African products abroad does not justify the venture.

"EDUCATION.—The schools of low grades are doing very well, and those of the American Colonization Society at Brewerville and Arthington are in a highly prosperous condition and yielding satisfaction. The educational work carried on by the Episcopal Mission at Cape Mount promises largely for the future of Liberia. Bishop William Taylor has commendable schemes for reaching and instructing the natives. The colored Baptists of the United States have begun an important educational work on the beautiful lake east of Cape Mount.

"THE COLLEGE.—Extensive repairs are being prosecuted on the College building; meanwhile, Prof. Freeman, the acting President, will visit America to recruit his health."

A revival of religious interest is reported in the Methodist and Baptist churches of the Republic. Rev. P. Moort wrote from Monrovia, Sept. 7: "The Episcopal Church of this Diocese held in May last, in this city, a convocation of its clergy, presided over by Bishop Ferguson. Comprising a portion of this body's work was the ordaining of three Priests and one Deacon. The convocation awakened great interest. Never was there in the Capital, at any one time, such a number of Episcopal ministers; meetings were held almost every evening; and to bring matters to a close a grand missionary meeting was held. On that occasion the church (Trinity) was filled with an attentive audience. I had the pleasure of visiting Beulah, twenty miles up the St. John's river, a little before I started for Monrovia. This station is doing a glorious work. Both sides of the St. John's river are a natural paradise. No one who has not seen them can imagine the beauty and grandeur of these interior sceneries."

Judson A. Lewis, Esq., United States Consul at Sierra Leone, in an official report dated November 6, says:

"Liberia is an interesting instance of American benevolence and foresight. Founded by a philanthropic Society, having its headquarters at Washington, it has, with its slender resources, accomplished a great work for this part of Africa, and seems to present an inviting field for enterprising black men from America.

"Many of the people have emigrated from the United States, and are more favorable to the extension of American influence in the country than of any other. The Constitution is modeled after our own. The President and Vice-President are elected for two years. The Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and all other branches of the civil service are the same as those of the United States. The right of suffrage is based upon a slight property (real estate) qualification.

"From all accounts which I have been able to gather, Liberia is rich in natural resources. In mineral and agricultural capacity it is thought to be without a rival in this part of Africa. The country seems particularly adapted to the successful raising of coffee, and this Liberia coffee, has within the last few years acquired, I believe, a reputation very high. The immigrants from the United States, especially in recent years, have been devoting more attention to its cultivation. They are pushing their settlements towards the interior and enlarging their farms.

"Some of the Liberian farmers and merchants have made money and live in comfortable and even elegant style. In the month of July last, four Liberian merchants from different parts of the Republic, passed here on board the English mail steamer on their way to Europe for business or pleasure. They were all colored men, born in the United States and emigrated to Liberia when children.

"The great needs of Liberia are civilized population and capital, both of which can be readily furnished from the colored population of the United States. Fifty thousand Negroes, located about fifty miles from the Coast, would fill the lower Niger Valley with a wholesome industrial influence.

"I shall be glad if anything I have written may quicken American enterprise in this direction, either of a commercial or agricultural nature. Such undertakings, properly and intelligently conducted, would, I think, not fail to be remunerative and confer great blessings upon this continent."

Bishop William Taylor is the most recent disinterested testimony in favor of Liberia. He truly calls it "the garden spot of West Africa," and he adds: "There is a grand future for Liberia if they will learn by what they have seen and suffered in the past fifty years."

INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS.

The Republic of Liberia, occupying some five hundred miles of territory on the West African Coast, with an indefinite interior, was founded by a Society of American citizens.

The Republic has been acknowledged as a Sovereign and Independent State by all the leading Powers of Europe and America. It is the only Independent Christian nation on the Continent of Africa. It has recently been cited by international lawyers to prove that communities formed by private persons for industrial and commercial purposes may, in the course of time, assume sovereign rights. Senator Morgan, of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in his report in 1881 on the International Congo Association, said :

"The people of the United States, with but little assistance from the Government, have established a free Republic in Liberia, with a Constitution modeled after our own, and under the control of the Negro race : its commerce is valuable : its government is successful, and its people are prosperous.

"The success of the Liberian Colony has demonstrated the usefulness of that system of dealing with a social question which is, to the people of the United States, of the highest importance. It has also established a recognized precedent in favor of the right of untitled individuals to found States in the interests of civilization in barbarous countries, through the consent of the local authorities, and it has given confidence to those who look to the justice of the nations for the restoration of the emancipated Africans to their own country, if they choose to return to it."

"This great duty has, so far, been left entirely to the efforts of citizens of the United States, and it has been supported almost exclusively by their personal contributions. The Governments of the world have been slow even to recognize the State just founded by the courage and means of private citizens, but it is now firmly established in the family of nations, and is everywhere recognised as a free and independent nation.

"This pleasing history of progress, attended with peace and prosperity in Liberia, has given rise to a feeling of earnest interest among the people of the United States in the questions which arise from the recent discovery by their countryman, H. M. Stanley, of the great river which drains Equatorial Africa."

From the commencement of the career of this Americo-African State—or even before its commencement, when the idea of its establishment was first mooted - it was regarded with jealousy by Euro

pean Governments having possessions on the Coast. Attempts were from time to time made by foreign adventurers to hamper its growth and circumscribe the area of its jurisdiction. But through the prompt interference of American benevolence these efforts were thwarted. The territory adjacent to the settlements were purchased and a continuous seaboard was secured, from the river Shebar to the river San Pedro, bought, as the late venerable Dr. Archibald Alexander has said, "and paid for with money, and doubly paid for by the blood of the emigrants shed in its defence."

Notwithstanding numerous drawbacks, Liberia has prospered, and owing to its endeavor to establish itself firmly on the Coast, there has been hitherto no opportunity for extending inland. The policy of the American Colonization Society has always contemplated interior settlements. In the 24th Annual Report, as far back as 1841, it is said :

"The Executive Committee have been for some time anxious to open a road from the Coast to the mountain country, with a view of making a settlement, believing it will prove much more healthy than those on the seaboard and thus render the acclimating fever harmless. When the Colony was commenced there were many reasons for settling on the Coast—limited means, the want of all facilities for transportation, and the hostile character of the native Kings, all rendered it impossible to establish a Colony in the interior."

This interesting enterprize could not be carried out to any extent, owing to exigencies on the Coast. It was of vital interest to the settlements, which were scattered along three hundred miles of Coast, with intervals between of from one hundred to two hundred miles, that the interjacent territory should be kept free from the plots of foreigners, which, if successful with the Aborigines would, it was felt, lead to a dismemberment of the Colony. But, unfortunately, without the arms of Briareus and the eyes of Argus (qualities possessed by a powerful neighbor north of the young State) the Republic being unable to keep watch over every inch of territory, the Aboriginal inhabitants in the exposed positions on the North-West came under the influence of foreign traders, and international complications brought on through their intrigues opened the way for the British Government to seize, at one stroke, forty miles of Liberian territory in that direction, and annex it to Sierra Leone, thus making the territories of the two countries conterminous.

There is now an opening and a warm welcome awaiting American Negro settlers in the healthy and wealthy country interior of Liberia: and there are thousands of strong men, mechanics, farmers, school-teachers and ministers, in the United States, ready to go and

occupy. These are making constant applications to the Society for help to reach that land of promise for themselves and their children.

It is believed that the time is at hand for the friends of Africa to establish on the highlands interior of Liberia a settlement to be occupied by a selected company of emigrants. It is becoming every day more and more evident that the agency of the Republic as a support to missionary work is indispensable. On this subject a recent West African paper, the *Methodist Herald*, published at Sierra Leone, says ;

“We are persuaded that the most effectual method of establishing and spreading Christianity and civilization in Africa is the planting of colonies of Christian and civilized blacks. The Aboriginal wars, which now distract the neighborhood of the settlement, would be permanently put down by the founding of agricultural and trading colonies in the harried districts.

“Experience has proved that the isolated successes achieved by missionaries, white or black, are not permanent in their results, and that if it is desired to produce any widespread and lasting effect upon the social, moral and natural condition of Africa, the agency of the colony is indispensable. When the native sees men of his own race combining under social, municipal and national laws and regulations, developing into successful husbandmen, mechanics, traders, etc., and secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, he will be incited to imitate the example and share in the advantages of those around him.”

Bishop Ferguson, in his Annual Report, observes :

“The Government of Liberia exercises an influence and authority over the different tribes as never before : the favorable result of which is a cessation of tribal wars and free intercourse. At the close of every year delegates from all the tribes who have entered into solemn compact with the Government—now numbering twenty-four in Maryland County—meet at Harper to discuss matters appertaining to the interests of all, and to receive an annual stipend—which is given on condition that the articles of the compact have been faithfully kept during the year. Among other things stipulated in the compact is a promise on their part to keep the roads and river open for free passage, and to maintain peace with all. For the tribes living on the Cavalla river and in the far interior this is an important desideratum. Heretofore, upon the slightest pretext, some petty tribe, living on the river or other highway into the interior, would endeavor to prevent all passage by them. Our missionaries have often been hindered, and in some instances roughly handled, in their visits to the interior, through this evil. It will be readily seen, therefore

that this success on the part of the Liberia Government greatly facilitates the work of advancing the Gospel into the regions beyond."

The American Colonization Society needs the means for the passage to Africa and the establishment in Liberia of a goodly number of choice families from this country about fifty miles in a direct line from the Coast, and for the opening of a good road to the settlement. It presents the subject to the serious consideration of the friends of humanity and progress, with the earnest request that they will send donations to aid in this important enterprise—that an interior settlement, with all its grand facilities for religion and science, or agriculture and commerce may, within the year at least be commenced, as one of a series which, it is hoped, will, in the course of time, extend to the Niger.

LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Rev. J. O. Hayes writes: "Zion Grove Baptist Church was without a pastor more than two years before the election of myself last June. At our last communion, four were united with the church by baptism, and at our church meeting yesterday, one was received for baptism; others anticipated. September 29, the sisters organized a Woman's Home Mission Society, Auxiliary to the Liberia Baptist Missionary Convention. September 24, the Providence Baptist Union meeting convened with the Brewerville Baptist Church, the business was all attended to without a jar. The Union has 17 churches, 12 ordained preachers and 20 or more licensed preachers. The churches of the other three counties are also in good working condition. Liberia Baptists have enjoyed prosperity ever since they were cut loose from foreign aid and assumed their own support. The Convention has for its President, Rev. J. J. Cheeseman, a man of some means, who, at its last session, gave \$25, and promises to give \$10 to every woman's missionary society organized between then and the next meeting of the Convention. I am now Chaplain of the Senate. The Legislature meets the first Monday in December, and will adjourn about the middle of January. I was born in 1850, in Sampson county, N. C. I did not get the chance of any schooling until after the rise of the country in 1865. And not even then, for it was in 1872 when I first heard of Shaw Institute, best known at that time as Tupper's School; in which I was adopted by the Baptist church and Sunday school at Essex, Vt, as a missionary for Liberia. — *The National Baptist.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1887.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY celebrated its Seventieth Anniversary in the P. Episcopal church of the Epiphany, G street, above 13th, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, January 16, 1887.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md., President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the services were conducted by Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., assisted by Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

The Seventieth Annual Report of the Society was presented by President Latrobe, with the statement that an abstract of it had been printed and placed in the pews.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. : Text, Philippians, 2d chap. and 3d verse.

The exercises were closed with the benediction by Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., rector of the church.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 18, 1887.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to Article 4 of the Constitution and to notice in THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Minutes of the Anniversary on the 16th inst., were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 19, 1886, were approved.

Rev. Alfred Elwyn and Hon. Charles C. Nott were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are tendered to the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., for his able presentation of the interests of this Society and of Liberia, and that a copy of the same is requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are tendered to the Rev. Dr. S. H. Giesy and the Vestry of the church of the Epiphany for the use of the church last Sunday evening for our Seventieth Anniversary.

Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Hon. Robert S. Green, of New Jersey, as an additional Vice President, as follows:—

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1833. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1882. Henry G. Marquardt, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1884. Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1886. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1886. Her. Alexander B. Hegner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, Adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1887.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the last meeting, January 19 and 20, 1886, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported, through their Chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1887 :

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY: Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Mrs. Jane R. Roberts, widow of President Roberts of Liberia, and Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., of Massachusetts, be and they are hereby invited to share in the counsels of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventieth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year. Also a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of receipts by States in the year 1886.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report of receipts and disbursements, with the certificate of audit.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the past year, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and

that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The President appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows :

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS:—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE:—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES:—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES:—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS:—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION:—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D. Dr. William W. Godding.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION:—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Hon. Charles C. Nott.

Mrs. Roberts presented to the Board the enterprise of establishing a Hospital at Monrovia, for the care and relief of sick and destitute seamen, and for Liberian and native sufferers by disease and disability of mind and body.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendment to Article Fifth of the Constitution of the Society, approved at the last annual meeting of the Board, and that Article was unanimously amended to read as follows :

Article 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for Life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December. Provided, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

Letters excusing their absence from this meeting were presented and read from the following named Life Directors, viz.: Dr. James Hall, Claremont, Md., December 8; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Ashbourne, Pa, January 5; Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Newark, N. J., January 7; Edward Coles, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., January 12; Dr. Charles H. Nichols, New York, January 14; Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., New York, January 17; and Rev. James Saul, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa., January 17.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., were appointed the Committee.

Edward S. Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Special Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report recommending the re-election of the following :

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong, and Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1887.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met to-day at 12 o'clock, M., in the rooms of the Society, President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Hon. Peter Parker, Chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that, in their opinion, no business justifying a written report had been referred to them. Whereupon, on motion, the report was accepted and approved.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report, that they have examined the Securities of the Society and find them correctly stated, and in the possession of the Treasurer.

Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., from the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following resolution as their report, and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted :

Resolved. That it is important that the Parent Society should be aided and supported in its great work by Auxiliary Societies in the several States, and that the Executive Committee be directed to use its best efforts to increase the number of such Auxiliary Societies, and to secure a more general appointment of Delegates to the Annual Meeting of this Board of Directors.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1886, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

For several years* this Society has been specially calling public attention to the subject of the emigration of colored people to Liberia, and endeavoring to bring all the facts bearing on the subject to the notice of the people and the Government, with a view of crystallizing and concentrating public sentiment upon the one great work which we believe this Government should undertake—that of aiding such of the Negroes as desire it to return to the land of their fathers more rapidly and under more favorable conditions than can be done by any private beneficence or by the organized efforts of our own Society; and there is very decided indication of the fact that what has been done by us has not been altogether fruitless. It has been indeed questioned and criticised in no very amiable spirit in several quarters, and as yet the apathy and indifference of Congress have scarcely been disturbed : but a new interest has been awakened in the country, especially among the colored people themselves; and one of the most kindly suggestions in regard to Liberia appears in the late message of President Cleveland to the present Congress. Petitions are beginning to pour into Congress from various combinations and organizations of the Negroes for aid in this noble undertaking. The idea of African colonization is taking a deeper hold of the public mind, and broader views of the whole question are being entertained. As evidence of this we may cite the fact that appeals more emphatic have been made to this Society by the colored people themselves than in any single year before. These appeals come from a class evidently of higher intelligence and character, and they indicate a more serious purpose from a more decided conviction taught by the experience of a quarter of a century that Africa is the proper field for the development of the colored race, and needs this immigration from America more for the sake of the future of that Continent than for the private welfare of individuals.

Petitions to Congress have been sent during the past winter from no less than thirteen States and from the Indian Territory, praying for aid to colonization. These have come from the colored people in almost every quarter of the country where the Negro population is most dense.

A recent memorial addressed to President Cleveland, under date of December 30th, 1886, has been received by our Secretary from colored people in the State of Mississippi, setting forth in the most pathetic terms the miserable condition of the Negroes, and the utter hopelessness of improvement which has taken possession of them, and breathing the most earnest prayers that something may be suggested or undertaken by the Government for their relief. And they feel to-day that the most effectual relief will be to send them back to the land of their fathers. A communication of the same purport came to our Secretary under date of January 12th, 1887, in behalf of a large number of colored people in South Carolina.

Hundreds of these people could be collected at different points in the South in a very short time ready to go to Africa. Indeed so great a desire do they manifest for emigration to their fatherland that swindling knaves of their own race have already been trading on their credulity, and selling them bogus tickets of transportation. These tickets they have purchased at the cost of all the money they had in the world, and now having been duped and robbed they are left in the most pitiful condition.

"A special from Charleston, S. C., says: 'On Monday some curiosity was occasioned by thirty Negroes leaving Rock Hill on the afternoon train. They bought tickets to Fort Mill, when they met about three hundred more Negroes who were there awaiting the arrival of a special train that they said had been chartered to take them to New York, whence they were to sail for Liberia. The train has not yet arrived, and the railroad officials say that no arrangements have been made for any train. The Negroes are waiting at Fort Mill, where they are exposed to the cold without sufficient clothing. They are confident that their train will come. It seems that some one has been inciting the colored people to leave their homes, sell their property, and go to Liberia; as an inducement giving them a red badge or ticket, for a consideration, which would convey them to New York. The party who sold the tickets has never turned up. The condition of these duped Negroes is pitiful. The majority of them have sold everything they have in the world in order to pay for their fraudulent tickets. The agent has cleared several thousand dollars by his heartless trick.'

An African Emigration Association was established September 17, 1881, at Topeka, Kansas, for the purpose of promoting the same objects which we have in view; and during the last year, they also petitioned Congress for aid in this great work.

The United Trans-Atlantic Society, founded June 16th, 1885, and whose objects are the same as ours, have put forth a ringing circular, calling upon the people of their own race and all the friends of African colonization to come forward and aid them to "bridge the ocean that the sons and daughters of Ham may return to their God-given inheritance, and Ethiopia regain her ancient renown and be enhanced with modern splendor."

At a meeting of colored people in Columbia, South Carolina, in honor of Emancipation Day, the colored orator from Salisbury, North Carolina, Rev. J. C. Price, in eloquent and impressive terms advocated the very doctrine of which the American Colonization Society has been so long in this country almost the sole exponent and defender.

"COLUMBIA, S. C., January 3.—The colored people of this city and the surrounding country to-day had a grand celebration of Emancipation Day. The orator of the day was Prof. J. C. Price, of North Carolina, colored. He took for his subject, 'The American Negro, His Future and His Peculiar Work.' His advice to his race was to pay less attention to the past and look to the glorious future. He said the Negroes had the mind and ability; all they needed was confidence. The Negro could do what any other man could. He was opposed to amalgamation, and he did not believe in it. The peculiar work of the American Negro was the redemption of their race in Africa, which was their own country. If the white man could find gold, diamonds, and other riches in Africa, why not the Negro? It was the duty of the American Negro to go to Africa and reclaim their country, civilize the Negroes there, give them manual and intellectual education, and show them the way to build up the country. The speaker was a well-educated man."

And upon this question of emigration to Liberia, there begins to be a new stir in certain quarters. The men who have jeered at our venerable Society as an "old corpse" begin to find that it is a lively "old corpse," which yet has life enough in it to stir up editors of newspapers and magazines, authors of books, narrow-eyed Puritans, crazy orators at Negro conventions, and sinister critics who have little knowledge of and less sympathy with, the grand objects which for seventy

years our Society through all weathers has kept steadily before it.

We appreciate most highly the fidelity, the devotion and loyalty of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, and we hope to comply with their timely suggestion "to give in future reports the figures showing as nearly as possible the number of applicants for emigration." A recent statement of a newspaper in Philadelphia, called "*The Record*," that "the great difficulty which the Society has had to contend against has been the reluctance of colored people to emigrate from this country to Liberia," &c., is wholly misleading and directly in the teeth of manifold and constantly accumulating facts. And to the sapient writer in the "*The Evening Telegram*," who charitably reminds us that "figures will go a great deal further towards demonstrating that the Society is earning its expenses than any amount of word-spinning," we have to say that before another year has passed over his head he will be gratified with figures enough to overwhelm him with the conviction that "the Society is earning enough to pay expenses," and that all murmurers like himself must clear the way for free, open, rapidly-increasing emigration to Liberia.

"*Resolved*, That in view of the demand for the data in reference to the number of applicants for emigration to Africa, the Secretary of this Society, with Dr. Sunderland as a committee, be requested to prepare a circular giving these data for a term of fifteen years past, that it may be broadcast with the view of informing the public of the actual truth of the case."

Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following resolution as their report, and it was, on motion, accepted and approved :

Resolved, That the policy of employing Agents for collecting funds and advocating the cause of Colonization in different parts of the country be approved, and its continuance earnestly recommended to the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Minutes of to-day to this point were read and, on motion, approved; President Latrobe made an address, expressing a high sense of personal regard and esteem for the members of the Board; Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., offered prayer, and the Board, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

REPORT ON EMIGRATION. ADDENDA.

The following brief statement is appended in compliance with the resolution reported by the Committee on Emigration, presented above:—

The original statement, made in the Annual Report of the Society for 1885, was as follows:

"A cautious estimate would be that five hundred thousand of the people of color are considering the question of emigration to Liberia, finding but little scope in the land of their birth for their industrial energies and race aspirations."

Following this appeared, in various forms, at different times, a similar representation as to the number of Negroes who were seeking information on the subject of emigration to Africa as their fatherland. In Dr. Sunderland's address before the Society, a year ago, he made the following statement :

"Yet to-day half a million of Father Snowden's people are seeking light from the 'ten-horned monster,' and turning a wistful gaze on the far-off fatherland."

These representations have been called in question, in various quarters, through the public press; and the suggestion of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary that hereafter, to meet the issue so raised as to the number of the colored people who are month by month seeking information from the American Colonization Society, the future reports should contain the statistics on the subject so far as the correspondence can show them.

The subjoined table of the number of actual applications for emigration, from year to year, for the last fifteen years, and also other statistics from the correspondence of colored people throughout the country in support of the estimate first announced, as cited above, is presented:—

1872.....	17	1881.....	48
1873.....	8	1882.....	51
1874.....	23	1883.....	95
1875.....	17	1884.....	133
1876.....	21	1885.....	180
1877.....	90	1886.....	169
1878.....	98		—
1879.....	53		1037
1880.....	34		

It would swell the proportion of the present document beyond any reasonable necessity to insert the whole of the correspondence for the period of the last fifteen years, but a fair specimen of this correspondence for a period of five months *only* ending December 31, 1886, is here given, as follows, the statements being in the exact language of the correspondents, as also the names of the places from which they write:

Green Hill, Miss.....	500 persons.
Cureton's, S. C.....	140 families.
Sunflower, Miss.....	A large body.
Prospect, S. C.....	500 of us.
Rome, Ga.....	500 families.
Forestville, N. C.....	A number of choice families.
Nashville, Tenn.....	Some 200 have signed.
Denison, Texas.....	Several valuable men.
Tradesville, S. C.....	Great many wanting to go.
Quincy, Florida.....	500 or 600 families
Edenton, N. C.....	A club.
Fort Mill, S. C.....	400 head.
Waxhaw, S. C.....	Want vessel to carry 1000 persons.
Wichita, Kansas.....	Colony.
Glendale, Miss.....	A number of us.
Belair, S. C.....	300 persons.

Denver, Col.....	A society.
Harrison, N. C.....	Hundreds are willing.
Richburgh, S. C.....	Many ready to go.
Mars Hill, Ark.....	A large number.
Concord, Florida.....	Thousands.

It is proper to add, as Dr. Sunderland expressed in his address above cited, that "the Society has done nothing to bring about this state of things. The only activity in this direction has been information imparted at the request of the Negroes."

It appears to be a spontaneous movement on the part of the Negroes themselves who are awaking to broader views, both of their own mission and destiny and of the great work of the American Colonization Society.

LIBERIA DAY AT NEW ORLEANS.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the Independence of Liberia was celebrated at the Exposition Grounds, New Orleans, July 26, 1886. Several thousand colored people were in attendance, and the day was one of enjoyment. The celebration was under the auspices of the West African Mail and Steamship Company, the officers of which are: J. Wesley Pierce, President; Rev. J. W. Hudson, Secretary; Rev. E. Lyon, Treasurer.

The exercises were introduced by hundreds of Sunday school children singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." The Rev. Mr. Oldfield, in the opening prayer, thanked God for the great mercy He had shown the children of Africa in permitting them to establish a free State on the western shores of that vast Continent, which, though small, under God's blessing, would prove a great Christianizing and civilizing power for the Negro race of that land. He besought God's blessing upon the Government of Liberia and upon all who were favorable to its work.

Rev. M. C. B. Mason, orator of the day, said: "Organizations, both religious and secular, and individual enterprises, composed entirely of white men, have labored long and successfully for the civilization and advancement of Africa, and I take this present opportunity, in the name of the 7,000,000 Negroes in this country, to return our sincere and hearty thanks to those organizations who have done so much for the building up and enlightenment of our fatherland, especially the American Colonization Society, through whose untiring efforts, amid abuse and slander, Liberia was founded, whose prosperity solves again the vexatious problem of the ability of the Negro for self-improvement and self-government.

"We come to-day with no spirit of antagonism or race prejudice, but with the same patriotic feeling which swells every Irish breast

for the welfare of Ireland ; so we are here to celebrate the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Independence of Liberia ; to give thanks to Almighty God for the achievements of the past ; to rejoice with our brethren across the sea in the bright prospects of the future ; to call the attention of Congress, and the country in general, to the fine position of this youthful Republic for the prosecution of African commerce, in order that a subsidized line of steamers be established between this country and Liberia, who presents herself as the doorway for the extension of commerce between the United States and Western Africa. And while many, representing almost every section of our State, and not a few from other adjacent States, have assembled here under these massive oaks, in the Crescent City of the South, to manifest our interest in the advancement and development of our sister Republic by uniting in the celebration of the thirty-ninth anniversary of her independence, her own voice is mingled with ours, her national flags are flying over her halls of Congress, for her officers and citizens, proud of the accomplishments of the past, have also met to celebrate her independence. Thus the oaks of Louisiana and the palms of Liberia sing together."

"Now, in conclusion, what are some of the advantages possessed by our Government for the prosecution of commerce over and above those of any nation engaged in the African trade.

"First—She has acclimated men among her 7,000,000 Negroes, intellectually and morally fitted for this commercial work. This no country engaged in this traffic can boast of. Now if England and other countries can accomplish so much without acclimated men, what might we accomplish with them ?

"Second—The Liberians, who, on account of their relations to this country, prefer American capitalists to those of any other country, have the men suited and fitted for the interior trade among the natives. It must be remembered that Liberia has produced more explorers educated on the spot than any European colony on the coast.

"Hon. Z. B. Roberts, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Liberia, pleads for emigrants and capitalists from the United States. Prof. Blyden, not long since said : 'We would open the country everywhere to commercial intercourse; we would give every hospitable access to traders. Place your trade factories at every point along the coast, and even let them be planted on the banks of the rivers ; let them draw the rich products from remote districts.'

"Thus the way is open, and I repeat, Liberia stands to-day the doorway for the extension of commerce between the United States

and Western Africa. What a wonderful opportunity for American commerce! If from this port, for instance, there could be established a line of mail steamers to Africa, what an immense amount of trade and passenger traffic could be effected. The time for action is at hand. Let there be no misgivings, no waverings. Let the cry of African evangelization and commerce be sounded everywhere, until the nation shall awake to join hands with Liberia for the redemption of Africa and the extension of Christian commerce."

Rev. E. Lyons next discoursed upon commerce as a great factor for the extension of Christianity, and after a carefully prepared exhibit of the strong points on his side of the question, grouped his thoughts as follows:

"Have American merchants no part in the vast wealth which is flowing out of the veins of Africa to enrich the coffers of European treasuries? Shall they be content to look on while Europe is thrusting her hands into the receptacles of her wealth? Is it not a foul blot upon the activity of the merchants of this country that all communications between this and the African Continent must of necessity be taken to England and then conveyed in British vessels to the Liberian post offices?

"Probably I am addressing myself to men who are launching out upon the honorable vocation of commerce. It is a noble pursuit, especially when consecrated to the service of Christianity. Mount above the idea that it is not necessary to get rich. Accumulate wealth, but let it be consecrated to Christianity. And as you load your vessels with the perishable commodities of this life forget not to freight them also with the Bible and with the missionary.

"Heaven speed the canvas, gallantly unfurl'd,
To furnish and accommodate a world;
To give the pole the produce of the sun,
And knit the unsocial climates into one."

"And now to you, ladies and gentlemen, representatives of the African-American population, who have so grandly seized upon this opportunity (brief though the notice has been, and in spite of seeming opposition) to inscribe your names upon the fabric of race pride and thus transmit to posterity the proceedings of this gala day, may harmony, peace and prosperity, be the tripe tie of every home, and every social and religious blessing which conduce to human happiness be your constant portion until the prophetic announcement shall be literally fulfilled, 'Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God.' The promise is fast accomplishing. Her chains are falling and her mind expanding. There has commenced a train of operations which promise the richest blessings to the children of Ham. Al-

ready the Gambia, the Niger and the Nile, grace their shores with Christian temples, have lent their waters to fertilize a gospel land, and bear to his station the zealous missionary."

Rev. J. W. Hudson spoke as follows: "Lasting friendship can only exist between true men; that of bad men is like a rope of sand. Liberia is surrounded by three circles. Liberia may be called the outer circle. The eyes of her people are centered upon Africa as never before. They are well-wishers from a material point of view, and well may they view the African Continent when we consider that Africa controls the diamond market of the world, and that it yields vast quantities of gold and palm oil.

"Those in the next circle are Liberia's better friends, the United States, which has sympathized with and helped this infant Republic in all her efforts to establish a home of freedom on this distant Continent. The cape, on which stands Monrovia, the capital of the Republic, was purchased in 1821, largely by the efforts of Com. Robert F. Stockton, of the United States Navy, who was sent for the purpose of selecting a place for the colonists from the United States, since which the Government has made Liberia the asylum of nearly 6,000 re-captured Africans." He then reviewed the course of the American Colonization Society, which for sixty-nine years has materially aided in the immigration of colored people to Liberia, through which efforts 15,655 colored people have found a home in Liberia.

"The third class of friends are those who come close up to the hearts of the Liberians. We, the colored people of America, are, without doubt, Liberia's best friends. Solomon says, 'A man that hath friends must show himself friendly;' also, we are told there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. That the colored man has shown his friendship for our brothers in Liberia, the following will show: About the time of the Revolution the idea of the return of the Negro to Africa took possession of Paul Cuffee, of New Bedford, Mass., who from poverty and obscurity rose to command money and a ship of his own, who carried back to Africa forty of his own race; costing him \$4,000. This first practical move in colonization was made in 1815.

"That God wants Africa Christianized and republicanized by American colored people, is proved in that her climate forbids the residence of whites. God's voice is heard saying to the sons of Ham, 'I have fitted them for Africa—by past experience, I have prepared the field for them.' Hence Liberia's best friend, in the present and in the future must be the colored people of America."

The audience was now dismissed to spend the remainder of the afternoon in gleeful amusements. At night the festivities were terminated by a handsome display of fireworks.

THE SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Among the many good meetings held by the American Colonization Society, that on Sunday evening, January 16, was one of the best. The audience was large, and listened with unflagging interest to the exercises of the Seventieth Anniversary.

The annual discourse was delivered by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., taking his text from Philippians, ii: 3, the last clause of the verse; "But in lowliness of mind let each esteem others better than themselves." As the learned orator has declined the request of the Society for a copy of his eloquent discourse for publication, the following brief sketch of it is presented :

Dr. Hall said : "No nation has ever been thoroughly useful to another while despising them. Perhaps no man can do much to lift another to a higher stage of being until he somehow gets at the heart of the precept of St. Paul, and imbues his charity with something like self-forgetfulness. 'Love teacheth more than doctrine can,' and contempt accomplishes less. People have grown in strength and self-respect under the shadow of pride and arrogance, and have compacted the virtues of a real manhood in the valley of humiliation, but the credit of all such growth has been due to the laws of nature and the intrinsic vigor of the suffering race. Believe me, all humanitarian efforts to help individuals or people whom the benefactor despises, must fail, and ought to fail. The colonization is the sign of the Christian benevolence of the white race toward the black people. It is the only organization that can claim a fair right to be as the exponent of American sentiment entirely disconnected from the State.

"In the suffering South since the war, with the whites bound under the overmastering fate of defeat, mortification, poverty and pride, it is a singular fact that now the real development of Negro character is coming to the front. Taken from African jungles, where white men have employed the diabolical role of murderers and slave-catchers, and have made the horrors of the middle passage the nightmare of civilization, put into the cotton fields and sugar plantations under the whip of probably the lowest white-trash that the devil has ever been allowed to compound, then thrown into collision—collision sudden, violent and selfish—with a proud race—a race that has taken almost as many centuries to creep up out of European forests and Druidical superstitions to where they are now—the wonder is not that they have faults and defects, but that they have anything but faults and vices. I claim for the colored man characteristics that entitle him to respectful consideration on our part.

"There are three patent facts in the problem before us all—first the new freedom offering to rehabilitate this race; next, the land opening

before the world, which has peculiar interest for them, and then the peculiar expectant pose of the mind of both races in this country. The emigration of half, or even the whole of them, is by no means an impossibility as the world goes."

THE SPRING EXPEDITION.

The fine bark "Monrovia" left New York March 5th, for Liberia, with fifty-one emigrants of a very industrious class, of whom 34 were from Charlotte, N. C., 1 from Raleigh, N. C., 2 from Gainesville, Florida, and 14 from Muscogee, Indian Territory. Twenty-one were stated to be church communicants in good standing, and of the adult males nine reported themselves as farmers, and one each a shoemaker, blacksmith and carpenter.

The "Monrovia" had several cabin passengers, all of them belonging to Liberia and joyfully returning to that Republic, including the widow and five children of the late President Payne.

The Fall expedition of the American Colonization Society will be dispatched from New York about November 1, next.

MR. BENJAMIN COATES.

The Christian world has suffered a severe loss in the death which occurred at his residence, in Philadelphia, March 7th, of Mr. Benjamin Coates, aged 79 years.

Early imbued by religious teachings and the reading of books on Africa, Mr. Coates was ever active in his opposition to all forms of oppression, and zealous in his support of everything tending to the elevation of the human race. When, therefore, the organization of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania was proposed, in 1834, his sympathies entirely accorded with its grand design and he contributed freely of his time and means for its advancement. He maintained an extensive correspondence with intelligent men of color, and thus disseminated correct sentiments among them touching the principles and aims of the Society,

Mr. Coates was both a consistent Abolitionist and an earnest Colonizationist, recognized as such by the officers and friends of the two organizations, whatever their shades of opinion or their locality. While his efforts were mainly on behalf of the African as most needing assistance, yet the Aborigines of America and the deserving poor of his native city failed not to receive his warm sympathy and generous aid, gaining for him the title of Philanthropist.

PROFESSOR JACOB C. HAZELEY.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Jacob C. Hazeley, the widely known and popular lecturer on Africa, which took place at New Orleans, February 23, aged 51 years. He was born and educated at Sierra Leone, and travelled extensively in the western portion of his native continent, in Europe, and in the United States. His last hours were soothed by the generous attentions of choice ministering spirits of his race, and their kind hands laid him away until the day when the righteous shall be caught up in the clouds.

LETTER FROM HON. C. T. O. KING.

CAPE PALMAS, December 28, 1886.

I take great pleasure in informing you of the safe arrival of the bark "Monrovia" at this place on the evening of the 24th inst. with her company of emigrants in good health. They are a good class of people, and promise to prove adequate to the task of helping to build up the Republic. They are cheerful and healthy-looking. The Cape Palmas people are delighted with the new-comers, and have furnished food and lemonade to the members of this Christmas gift of the American Colonization Society to Maryland county.

The immigrants are delighted with their new homes. They see good roads here, and have carts with bullocks and donkeys carrying them and their baggage to the lands assigned them. Latrobe is a pretty place, with Harper no less so, with healthy, stalwart and good-looking people.

Yours respectfully,

C. T. O. KING.

LETTER FROM MR. R. A. MASSEY.

CAPE PALMAS, January 4th, 1887.

It affords me the greatest of pleasure to give you a synopsis of our journey from New York. I thank God, through your aid and His all mysterious power, I was able to reach Cape Palmas on Friday night, the 24th day of December. We were taken ashore Saturday the 25th. All of my ninety-seven persons were landed in very good health. We had no draw back at sea only sea sickness. I did not have a single hour of sickness while at sea, and am in good health this morning, and all my family and all of my company are in very good health.

We have selected a fine place for settlement on Burr's Hill. We are well pleased with our new home, and if I keep the mind I have

now I will never return to America to live any more. Sir, I find everything here just as you represented. We found ox carts, jacks, hogs, etc. We like our ration arrangements also. We will immediately commence planting corn. The lands are rich indeed. Please do all you can to send out emigrants next winter. Please give this letter as a brief sketch in the *Repository* of my emigration.

Yours respectfully, R. A. MASSEY.

LETTER FROM PROF. EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

Muhlenberg Mission, St. Paul's River, }
 January 31, 1887. }

Through the kind invitation of Rev. D. A. Day, the Superintendent of this Mission, I am paying a very pleasant visit here. Mr. Day enjoys remarkably robust health. He avoids the coast of Monrovia and keeps in the pure air of Muhlenberg.

I cannot help contrasting the condition of things now to what it was, when thirty years ago, I crossed over from Harrisburg with Rev. Morris Officer, the founder of the Mission, to select the site. A dense forest confronted us as we landed, and we had to cut our way up the hill which rises not far from the banks. Mr. Officer first thought of getting a grant of land from the Government of fifty acres. Then he concluded he would ask for a hundred acres, which then seemed an enormous quantity of land in this terrible forest.

Now the whole of the hundred acres have been cleared and occupied; and inasmuch as the adjoining lands on all sides have been taken up by settlers, the operations of the Mission are hampered. It is now found that one thousand acres would hardly be sufficient. There are on the premises a large and commodious dwelling house for the missionary and his family, another large building for the school children and helpers, several outhouses and a splendid church edifice.

The church is 40 x 30, cost \$1800, \$500 of which was contributed by the congregation, nearly all of whom are natives trained in the Mission. It is thoroughly finished—seats, pulpit and window frames and lights imported from America, besides a fine organ (Estey's). The pastor is a native, educated in the mission and supported by the congregation. The number of communicants is 95, and there are 56 applicants for admission.

There is more life in this church than in any other in Liberia. It is reproductive. It has sent out a colony which has established itself across the river above Harrisburg. This new church, which is

purely native, has a congregation of about 100—a school containing 40 children. The expense of the preacher and teacher is borne by the Muhlenberg church. And it is expected that this new church will before long send out a colony, which in its turn will send out another—all to be done by the people themselves without one cent of expense to the Board in America. This shows life-expansive and reproductive power.

The Muhlenberg school contains 73 boarding scholars—60 boys and 13 girls. Fifteen of the boys are American—Liberian; the rest are native—Golahs, Pessehs, Veys, &c.

There are on the Muhlenberg grounds 25,000 coffee trees, which will yield this season about 16,000 pounds of coffee—10,000 of the trees are young and not yet bearing. There is besides an abundant cultivation of eddoes, cassadas, potatoes and plantains, furnishing a plentiful supply of breadstuffs.

Steam machinery has recently been introduced by which 500 pounds of coffee and 12 bushels of rice are hulled and cleaned in a day, and 1,000 pounds of sugar and 200 gallons of syrup made—all done by the natives under the supervision of Mr. Day. The mission premises look like a thriving American village, with all the activity, energy and “go” to be witnessed there.

And what pleases me about the system is that the natives are as little as possible Americanized. Their sympathy with their people is not interrupted. They are not only in constant intercourse with their people—but they feel fully competent to transfer some of the things they have learned to their country, and in such a way that their people easily lay hold of them.

Mr. Day's experience is, he tells me, that when the native is brought properly into contact with Western civilization, leaving full play to his idiosyncracies, he knows how to select and appropriate such elements in it as will be serviceable to him and his country.

At this Mission the native element has the ascendancy. It is so much stronger that it assimilates or absorbs the American element. The native boys are in the lead.

Mr. Day, however, feels himself cramped for the want of room. He says that he is anxious to go and open a work about twenty-five miles back, where he will take care to secure land enough for expansion.

I have frequently traversed the country between Arthington and Boporo, and would recommend that a settlement be planted near the historical town called Sureh—the famous town of Gaytoombeh, which Gov. Buchanan destroyed in 1841, about six or eight miles beyond Arthington, on the high road to Boporo and the Niger Valley.

The Baptists are doing more in a self-supporting way for missionary work in Liberia than any other denomination. They have established at Sublung, about twenty miles from Monrovia, a flourishing mission. This church has just been completed and will soon be dedicated, and they have founded the Rick's Institute, at the same town, for the education of native youth. The school has been named after Mr. Moses Ricks, a thriving farmer in Clay-Ashland, who has given \$500 in cash towards the endowment of the school. Mr. Ricks is a pure Negro sent to Liberia, an emancipated slave, by the American Colonization Society, about thirty years ago.

Arthington not only holds its own but is progressing. Messrs. Sol. Hill & June Moore will produce this season 10,000 pounds of coffee, besides large quantities of ginger and other articles for domestic use. The settlement will produce 100,000 pounds of coffee this season. The religious work is interesting. Sixty-six natives have been received into the Baptist church, and the schools contain many native children. Mr. Moore informed me of the passage of a bill by the Legislature granting 75 acres of land for the operations in connection with the Anna Morris' School, established by Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia.

There are several things which are interesting about Arthington. The people are united in their efforts. They live in harmony, friendship and affection with the natives. They strictly prohibit the use or traffic in ardent spirits in the settlement. Traders who pass through the settlement with liquor for the interior must do so in the night. The Arthington people are exemplifying the theory of colonization in a practice that is telling for good upon the Continent. One reason is, that they are Negroes. Their instincts point them to the right, and another is that they live in a healthy country where their brains are kept in healthy action. We shall see more Arthingtons, and even on a larger and more effective scale, if you will send us the same kind of people, and push to the higher and even healthier interior regions.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Seventieth Annual Report, for 1886, of the American Colonization Society, is now ready in pamphlet form, and on application a copy will be mailed to any one who wishes it,

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR CAPE PALMAS, LIBERIA.

By Bark "Monrovia," from New York, March 5, 1887.

No.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
<i>From Charlotte, N. C.</i>				
1	Ephraim Caldwell	50	Blacksmith ..	Methodist....
2	Rose Caldwell... ..	45	.....	Methodist....
3	Mary Caldwell... ..	11	.....	.....
4	Silas Caldwell.....	9	.....	.....
5	Sandy Caldwell	7	.....	.....
6	Julia A. Caldwell	5	.....	.....
7	Dollie Massey.....	50	.....	Methodist....
8	Fannie Massey	6	.....	.....
9	Arthur Massey	1	.....	.....
10	Peter Osborn.....	50	Farmer.....	Baptist
11	Sarah J. Osborn	48	.....	Baptist
12	John Osborn	12	.....	.....
13	Lucy Osborn.. ..	10	.....	.....
14	Joseph Osborn... ..	7	.....	.....
15	Eddie Osborn	4	.....	.....
16	Charles Davidson.....	28	Farmer.....	Methodist....
17	Annie Davidson.....	25	.....	Methodist....
18	Charles W. Davidson.....	8	.....	.....
19	Matthias Davidson.....	6	.....	.....
20	Maria Crosby.....	50	.....	Methodist....
21	J. B. Crosby.....	27	.....	Methodist....
22	Henry Archey.....	45	Farmer.....	.....
23	Frances Archey.....	15	.....	Methodist....
24	Sarah A. Archey.....	5	.....	.....
25	Henry Archey, Jr.....	3	.....	.....
26	Lester Archey.....	1	.....	.....
27	Alfred Blythe.....	32	Farmer.....	Methodist....
28	Emma Blythe.....	31	.....	Methodist ..
29	Sarah Blythe	7	.....	.....
30	Daniel Kirk.....	41	Farmer.....	Methodist....
31	Rachel Kirk.....	24	.....	Methodist....
32	Charles Powell.....	48	Farmer.....	Methodist....
33	Sarah Powell.....	35	Methodist....
34	Sarah J. Powell.....	14

From Raleigh, N. C.

35	Handy Matthews	32	Carpenter....
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From Gainesville, Fla.

36	Daniel Rouse.....	55	Shoemaker..	Methodist....
37	Maria Rouse	54	Methodist....

From Muscogee, Indian Territory.

38	Thomas Grisset	51	Farmer.....	Methodist....
39	Amy Grissett.....	40	.....	Methodist....
40	Hampton Smith	46	Farmer.....	Baptist.....
41	Elizabeth Smith	15	.....	.....
42	John W. Smith.....	14	.....	.....
43	Richard Smith.....	10	.....	.....
44	Ellen Smith	7	.....	.....
45	Benjamin Smith	5	.....	.....
46	Sarah Smith.....	4	.....	.....
47	Jarvis Smith.....	Infant.	.....	.....
48	Annetta Jackson.....	43	.....	.....
49	Lulu Banks.....	26	.....	.....
50	Joseph Banks.....	3	.....	.....
51	John Banks.....	1	.....	.....

NOTE.—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,945 emigrants settled in Liberia by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

MISSIONARIES FOR CAPE MOUNT.

On Monday, January 3d, Rev. J. J. Coles and wife, of Richmond, Va., Rev. B. E. Topp and wife, of Jackson, Miss., and Rev. J. J. Diggs, of Stripland, Miss., embarked on the *Cardenas* from New York for Liberia. They are all colored Missionaries of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Convention, intending to labor at Cape Mount, Liberia.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of December, 1886.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$20.00.)		FOR REPOSITORY. (\$4.00.)	
.....	20 00	Massachusetts \$2.00; Connecticut	
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$1500.00.)		\$1.00; Tennessee \$1.00	4 00
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Pennsylvania Col-		RECAPITULATION	
onization Society, John Welsh		Donations.....	1520 00
Dulles, Esq., Treas., for Emi-		For African Repository	4 00
gration and for basis of repre-		Rent of Colonization Building...	183 00
sentation for 1887.....	1500 00	Total receipts in December.....	\$1707 00

During the month of January, 1887.

MAINE. (\$5.00)		South Carolina \$1.00; Georgia	
<i>Bangor.</i> Dr. T. U. Coe.....	5 00	\$1.00; Florida \$1.00.....	5 00
VERMONT. (\$2.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>St. Johnsbury.</i> Mrs. A. F. Kidder	2 00	Donations.....	\$7 00
TENNESSEE. (\$20.00.)		Emigrants toward passage.....	20 00
<i>Dayton.</i> Willis Houston, toward		For African Repository	5 00
cost of emigrant passage of self		Rent of Colonization Building....	77 00
and brother to Liberia.....	20 00	Interest.....	390 00
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$5.00.)		Total Receipts in January....	\$499 00
New York \$1.00; Maryland \$1.00;			

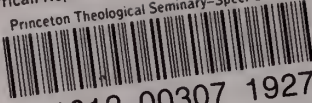
During the month of February, 1887.

NEW JERSEY. (\$50.00)		of party to Liberia.....	175 00
<i>Princeton.</i> Miss Alexander...	50 00	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00)	
VIRGINIA. (\$1.00)		Tennessee.....	1 00
<i>Alexandria.</i> Mrs. M. B. Black-		RECAPITULATION.	
ford.....	1 00	Donations.....	53 00
MISSISSIPPI. (\$1.00)		Emigrants toward passage....	175 00
<i>Senatobia.</i> Daniel Futrall.....	1 00	For African Repository	1 00
TENNESSEE. (\$1.00)		Interest.....	131 00
<i>Memphis.</i> G. G. Garey.....	1 00	Rent of Colonization Building	58 00
INDIAN TERRITORY. (\$175.00)		Interest for schools in Liberia	29 20
<i>Muscogee.</i> M. S. Squier, to-		Total Receipts in February	\$447 31
ward cost of emigrant passage			

For use in Library only

I-7 v.63/65
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



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